John Adams, President of the United States of America to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting.

Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship was made and concluded on at Coleraine in the State of Georgia the twenty ninth day of June One thousand seven hundred and ninety six, Between the President of the United States of America on the one part, and behalf of the said States and the Kings Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians on the part of the said nation; which treaty is in the words following, viz.

A Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded Between the President of the United States of America on the one part and behalf of the said States and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians on the part of the said nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek Nation, and its citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary just and friendly arrangements. The President of the United States by Benjamin Hawkins George Clymer and Andrew Pickens commissioners whom he hath constituted with power for the purposes; by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. And the Creek nation of Indians, by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors representing the whole Creek Nation, have agreed to the following articles

Article the 1st.

The Treaty entered into at New-york between the parties on the fifth day of august 1790, is and shall remain obligatory on the contracting parties according to the terms of it, except as herein provided for.

Article the 2nd

The boundary line from the Cussetah Mountain, to the head or source of the main South branch of the Ocmee river, called by the white people Appalachia and by the Indians Tuckapoche and down the middle of the same, shall be clearly ascertained and marked at such time, and in such manner as the President shall direct. and the Indians will on being informed of the determination of the President, and as many of their old chiefs as he may require, to join the line.

Article the 3rd.

The President of the United States of America shall have full powers whereas he may deem it necessary for the purpose to establish a military post on the south side of the Tallapoosa, on the Cliffs about one mile above Fort Toulouse or any where from thence down the said river on the land ceded to the United States by the Indians to garrison the same with any part of the military force of the United States, to protect the post, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the citizens and the Indians to whom annex to the post aforesaid a tract of land of five miles square including one side on the river, which post and the lands annexed thereto as hereby ceded to and shall be to the use, and under the government of the United States of America.

Article the 4th

As soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time, and manner of running the line from the Cussetah mountain to the head or source of the main South branch of the Ocmee, and notified the Chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend to see the same completed: and if the President shall deem it proper there be on any place or places adjoining the river and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts, the Creeks will allow them with consent in fixing the same according to the wishes of the President. and to each post the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square including one side on the river. and the said lands shall be to the use and under the government of the United States of America. provided always, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty shall in the opinion of the President of the United States of America be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this treaty, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian Lands.

Article the 5th

Whenever the President of the United States of America and the King of Spain, may deem it advisable to mark the boundaries which separate their territories, the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek Chiefs who will furnish two principal chiefs and twenty hunters to accompany the persons employed on this business, as hunters and guides, from the Chocktaw country, to the head of St Marys. The Chiefs shall receive each half a dollar per day and the hunters one quarter of a dollar each per day and ammunition, and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service.

Article the 6th

The treaties of Hopewell between the United States and the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and at Holston between the Cherokees and the United States of the United States, in conformity with the said treaties. hereby relinquish all claims to any part of the territory inhabited or claimed by the citizens

Article the 7th

The Creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable to the Superintendent of Indian affairs, at such place as he may direct all the citizens of the United States, white inhabitants and negroes who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation, agreeable to the treaty at New-York, and also all negroes white inhabitants, negroes and property taken since the signing of that treaty. and if any such prisoners negroes or property shall not be delivered on or before the first day of January next. the Governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners negroes and property, under the direction of the president of the United States.

Article the 8th

In consideration of the friendly disposition of the Creek nation towards the government of the United States, occasioned by the stipulations in the present treaty and particularly the leaving it in the discretion of the President to establish trading or military posts on their lands: the commissioners of the United States on behalf of the said States, give to the said nation goods to the value of six thousand dollars, and stipulate to send to the Indian Nation two Blacksmiths with strikers to be employed for the benefit of the nation, and for the purpose of repairing the guns, rifles, tomahawks, hoes and axes of the Indians, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, steel and iron. and to establish two Blacksmiths shops one at the Cussetah and the other at the Coweta town, for the use of the Indians, and to furnish the said shops with the necessary coals for forty bushels of coals to be delivered at each shop, for the term of seven years. and to furnish the said nation with one hundred pounds of gunpowder, two hundred pounds of lead, one hundred gun flints, one hundred pounds of brass wire, and fifty pounds of tobacco, annually for the term of three years. to be delivered at the Creek agency.

Article the 9th

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity. Provided nevertheless that persons now under arrest in the State of Georgia for a violation of the treaty of New-York, or not to be included in this amnesty, but to abide the decision of Law.

Article the 10th

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at Coleraine the 29 June one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Cowetas
Chuchatoosh
Tesikia Mico
Inclian Mico
Tushenah
Ockfuskee Fustunuka
Cheswalee Fustuncka
Cufsitas.
Tesikia Mico.
Cufsita Mico
Tusatchee Mico
Opoey Mico
Broken arrows
Tustuncka Mico.
Ethley Opoey.
Opoey Fustuncka.
Ethley Fustuncka
Euchees.
Euchee Mico
Usuchees.
Osuse Enchab
Ephah Tushenah

Tusikia Mico
Chehaws.
Chehaw Mico.
Talehanas.
Othley poey Mico
Othley poey Fustuncka
Eakmulgees.
Opoey Thlocco.
Parachuchoy.
Tushenah
Euphalis
Pahose Mico.
Fustunuka Chopco
Otafsees
Tusatchee Hullo Mico.
Tusikia Mico.
Mico Opoey
Tallafsees
Tallassee Mico.
Othley poey Mico.
Little Eakfoys
Ecake Matla

Micco ground
Opoey Mico
Kuyalegee
Selese Hatkie
Weoki's
Nuchomoka Opoey
Tusikia Mico.
Cheswalees
Opoey & Matla
Coosa's
Broonupe Hodjo
Tuckabatchees
Holanto Mico
Fustunichi Thlocco
Eakfushees
Pashphalaha
Abacouchees
Spani Hodjo
Fustunuka
Upper Euphaules
Opoey
Natchees
Chinibe
Upper Cheehaws
Spoko Hodjo

Fustunike
Muskogulges
Tuskechenehaw
Creekes
Amafemathla Thlocco
Cusetahs
Coosa Mico
Tuskegee Mico & Chee
Halentee Matla
Talahowa Mico
Neathlocko
Nuchfamico
Cheehaws Mico
Tuskegee Fustunuggee
Cochnis Mico
Opoie Hajo
Oneah Fustunuggee
Cusita Cafe
Tuckabatchee Thlocco
Tuskegee Mico
Uchees
Tuskegee
Thlocolegee
Okeea Hajo
Hitchetee

Benjamin Hawkins
Geo Clymer
Andw Pickens
Witness
J Seagrove Superintendent Indian Affairs &c
Henry Gaither Lieut Nearthlaco
Lt Col Commt
Lieut Freeman A.D.C. Spoko Hajo
Maj Gen & Insp Gen
Samuel Tinsley Capt Thuchebatchee Mimka
2d Sub Legion
Spoko Matla
Zachee Matla
Wm Ellison Ens
2nd Sub Legion
Big Tallassees
Wm H Thompson Lieut
Chewocha Hajo
Gen Gillespie Sup Mil Stores
Nearthlaco
Jerry Barnard Capt
Spoko
Interpreter
Nearthlaco
James Spurgin D.A.
and Interpreter
Chowtuckley Mico
Coosa Hajo
Woodree Matla
Alexr Cornells
Wm Caton Capt H.R. Sub
Woodcock
Lieut Coms Coleraine &c
Secretary to the Commission

Tuckabatchees
Tustunuke Hajo
Chokifsa
Coweta Matla
Coosa Mico
Tusatchee Mico
Tusatchee
Pio Nearthlaco
Tusatchee Mico
Nearthlaco
Tuckabatchee Mimka
Spoko Hajo
Thlalegees
Tuckebatchee Mimka
Opoey Matla
Zachee Matla
Big Tallassees
Chewocha Hajo
Nearthlaco
Opoey
Nearthlaco
Chowtuckley Mico
Coosa Hajo
Woodree Matla
Woodcock
Tesikia Mico

Big Talapsee
Hoolaeta
Cealee Hajo
Ethlockop Hajo
Coosa Hajo
Tuckabatchees
Chokifsa
Coosis
Tustuggee Tustenagee
Talmasa Hatkie
Euphalees
Tokes Hajo
Okfuskees
Opio Tustenagee
Gulphee Matla Hajo
Chowtillie Tustenagee
Tustenagee Hajo
Hillabee Tustenagee Hajo
Ofe Tuskeenee
Chowtillie Coee
Tustenagee Mico
Miami Tustenagee
Cumbe de Tustenagee

Ulibahi
Coosa Tustenagee
Neamathla Hajo
Miccohees
Tuskabatchee Hajo
Eschanadabee
Nramatoochee
Eufaula
Talmasa Matla
Tuskegee Matla
Nuclafsee Matla
Eufaulee Matla
Tuckabatchees
Cumpsee Mcolle
Cowetas
Tookabatchee Tustenagee

Senuchees
Ispoke Kolijs X
Uchees
Distinaque Indies 3
Eusuchees
Speccas Tustinages X
Ethley hoy Tustinages 9
Tuskeneahs 2

And Whereas the Senate of the United States, two thirds of the Senators present concurring, did, by their resolution of the Second day of March instant, consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Coleraine in the State of Georgia on the 29 June 1796, between the President of the United States of America on the part and behalf of the said States, and the King, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians on the part of the said Nation: Provided, and on condition, that in the first and fourth articles of the said treaty expressed in the words following, "Article 3d The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the South side of the Altamaha or on any of the Waters thereof, which empty themselves into the sea, or any where from thence down the said River on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any parts of the military force of the United States, to protect the post, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties: & if the Indians as freely as may be convenient to the post aforesaid a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the River, which post with the lands annexed thereto are hereby ceded to and shall be to the use, and under the Government of the United States of America. Article 4. As soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee mountain, to the head or source of the main South branch of the Oconee, and notified the Chiefs of the Creek Nation of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend to see the same completed: and if the President should deem it proper then, to fix on any place or places adjoining the River, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts, the Creeks who attend there, will concur in giving the same according to the wishes of the President. And to each post the Indians shall annex a Tract of Land of five miles square, bordering one side on the River. And the said lands shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States of America. Provided always, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty shall in the opinion of the President of the United States of America be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian lands," shall be construed to affect any claim of the State of Georgia to the right of preemption in the land therein set apart for military or trading posts, or to give to the United States without the consent of the said State, any right to the soil, or to the exclusive legislation over the same, or any other right than that of establishing, maintaining and exclusively governing military and trading posts within the Indian Territory mentioned in the said articles, as long as the frontier of Georgia may require these establishments.

Now know Ye that I, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do hereby accept, Ratify and Confirm the same and every article and clause thereof. Under and subject to the Proviso and condition mentioned and contained in the aforesaid Resolution of the Senate of the United States. In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Philadelphia, the eighteenth day of March, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and in the twenty first Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

John Adams

By the President of the United States
Timothy Pickering
Secretary of State.

Treaty with the Creek
at Coleraine in Georgia
29 June 1796

Proclamation

Treaty with the Creeks

24 March 1797.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship was made and concluded on the twenty ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, between the United States of America and the Creek nation of Indians: and whereas I have, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate, in due form ratified the said Treaty, under the proviso "That nothing in the "third and fourth Articles of the said Treaty shall be construed "to affect any claim of the State of Georgia to the right "of preemption in the land therein set apart for "military or trading posts, or to give to the United States, "without the consent of the said State, any right to the "Soil or to the exclusive legislation over the same, or "any other right than that of establishing, & "maintaining and exclusively governing military "and trading posts within the Indian territory "mentioned in the said Articles, as long as the "frontier of Georgia may require these & "establishments": which Treaty is in the following form, viz:

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A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded between the President of the United States of America on the one part and behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part of the said nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek Nation, and the Citizens and Members thereof, and to remove the causes of War, by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary just and friendly arrangements. The President of the United States by Benjamin Hawkins, George Clymer and Andrew Pickens, Commissioners whom he hath constituted with powers for those purposes; by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: And the Creek Nation of Indians, by the undersigned Kings, Chiefs and Warriors, respresenting the whole Creek nation, have agreed to the following Articles:

Article the 1st

The Treaty entered into at New York between the parties on the 7th day of August 1790, is and shall remain obligatory on the contracting parties, according to the terms of it, except as herein provided for.

Article the 2nd.

The boundary line from the Currahee Mountain, to the head or source of the main South branch of the Oconee river, called by the white people Appalatohee, and by the Indians Tulapocka and down the middle of the same, shall be clearly ascertained and marked, at such time, and in such manner, as the President shall direct; and the Indians will on being informed of the determination of the President, send as many of their old Chiefs as he may require, to see the line ascertained and marked.

Article the 3rd.

The President of the United States of America shall have full powers, whenever he may deem it advisable, to establish a trading or military post on the South side of the Alatamaha, on the bluff about one mile above Beard's bluff, or any where from thence down the said river on the lands of the Indians, to garrison the same with any part of the military force of the United States, to protect the post, and to prevent the violation of any of the provisions or regulations subsisting between the parties. And the Indians do hereby annex to the post aforesaid, a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river, which post and the

lands

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lands annexed thereto are hereby ceded to and shall be to the use, and under the Government of the United States of America.

Article the 4th.

As soon as the President of the United States has determined on the time and manner of running the line from the Currahee Mountain to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee, and notified the Chiefs of the Creek land of the same, a suitable number of persons on their part shall attend to see the same completed: and if the President should deem it proper then, to fix on any place or places adjoining the river, and on the Indian lands for military or trading posts, the Creeks who attend there will concur in fixing the same, according to the wishes of the President. and to each post the Indians shall annex a tract of land of five miles square, bordering one side on the river. and the said lands shall be to the use and under the Government of the United States of America. Provided always, that whenever any of the trading or military posts mentioned in this treaty shall in the opinion of the President of the United States of America be no longer necessary for the purposes intended by this Cession, the same shall revert to, and become a part of the Indian Lands.

Article the 5th.

Whenever the President of the United States of America, and the King of Spain, may deem it advisable to mark the boundaries which separate their Territories; the President shall give notice thereof to the Creek Chiefs, who will furnish two principal Chiefs and twenty hunters to accompany the persons employed on this business, as hunters and guides from the Chacktaw country, to the head of St. Marys. The Chiefs shall receive each half a dollar per day, and the hunters one quarter of a dollar each per day and ammunition, and a reasonable value for the meat delivered by them for the use of the persons on this service.

Article the 6th.

The Treaties at Hopewell between the United States and the Chacktaws and Chickasaws, and at Holston between the Cherokees and the United States mark the boundaries of those tribes of Indians. And the Creek Nation do hereby relinquish all claims to any part of the Territory inhabited or claimed by the Citizens of the United States, in conformity with the said treaties.

Article the 7th.

The Creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable to the Superintendant of Indian affairs at such place as he may direct all Citizens of the United States, white inhabitants and Negroes who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation, agreeable to the treaty at New York, and also all Citizens, white inhabitants, negroes and property taken since the signing of that Treaty. And if any such prisoners, negroes or property should not be delivered on or before the first day of January next, the Governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners, negroes and property, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Article the 8th.

In consideration of the friendly disposition of the Creek nation towards the Government of the United States, evidenced by the stipulations in the present treaty, and particularly the leaving it in the discretion of the President to establish trading or military posts, on their lands: The Commissioners of the United States, on behalf of the said States, give to the said nation goods to the value of six thousand dollars, and stipulate to send to the Indian nation, two Blacksmiths with strikers, to be employed for the upper and lower Creeks, with the necessary tools.

Article the 9th.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity. Provided nevertheless that persons now under arrest in the State of Georgia for a violation of the Treaty at New-York, are not to be included in this amnesty; but are to abide the decision of Law.

Article the 10th.

This Treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at Colerain the 29. June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six.

{L.S.}

Benjamin Hawkins

Geo. Clymer

Andw Pickens

Witness

J. Seagrove Superintendant Indian affairs S.N.

Witness

Witness.

Henry Gaither Lieut. Col. Commt
Const. Freeman A.W.D. Maj. A.A. & Engrs
Samuel Tinsley, Capt. 3d Sub Legion.
Saml. Allinson Ensgn 2nd Sub Legn
Jno. W. Thompson, Ensgn 1st U.S.S. Legion
Geo. Gillaspy, Sergt. L.U.S.
Timy. Barnard D.A. and sworn Interpreter
James Burges D.A. and sworn Interpreter
James Jordan
Richard Thomas
Alexander Cornels
Wm. Eaton, Capt. 4.U.S. Sub Legn. Com. Gy. Colerain & Secretary to the Commission.

Cowetas.

Chuchateneah . . 4
Tusikia mico . . . X
Inclenis Mico . . X
Tuskenah . . X
Ookfuskee Tustuneka X
Clewalee Tustuneka X

Cusitas.

Tusikia Mico . X
Cusita Mico . X
Tufatchee Mico . X
Opoey Mico . . X

Broken Arrows.

Tustuneka Mico . X
Othley Opoey . . X
Opoey Tustuneka . X
Obocthly Tustuneka . X

Euchees.

Euchee Mico . . 8

Usuchees.

Osaw Enchah . . X
Ephah Tuskenah . X
Tusikia Mico . X

Chehaws.

Chehaw Mico . X

Talehanas.

Othley poey Mico X
Othley poey Tustimika 8

Oakmulgees.

Opoey Thlocco . X
Parachuckley . .
Tuskenah . . X

Euphales.

Pahose Mico . X
Tustumika Chopco X

Ottapsees.

Tusatchee Hulloo Mico X
Tusikia Mico . X
Mico Opoey . X

Tallapsees.

Tattepsee Mico . X
Othley poey Mico . X

Little Oakjoys.

Meeke Matta X

Hickory ground.

Opoey Mico . . X

Kuyalegees.

Kelese Hatkie . X

Weokis.

Nenehomotca Opoey X
Tusikia Mico . X

Cleewallees.

Opoey Matta X

Coosis.

Hosomupe Hodjo X

Tuckabathees.

Holahto Mico . X
Tustunikii Thlocco X

Oakfuskees.

Pashphalaha . X
Abacouchees X
Spani Hodjo . X
Tustonika . X

Upper Euphaules.

Opoey . . X

Natchees.

Chinibe . . X

Upper Cheehaws.

Spokoi Hodjo 8
Tustunika . X

Mackasookas.

Tuskeehenehaw . X

A Oconees.

Knapematha Thlocco X

Cusetahs.

Cusa Mico . . X
Tusekia Mico Athee X
Halartee Matta . X

Talahoua

Talahona Mico . . X
Neathlocto . . X
Nuckfamico . X
Estechaco Mico . X
Tuskegee Tuskinagee . X
Cochus mico . X
Opio Hajo . X
Oneas Tustenagee . X
Alak Ajo . . X
Stilepeck Chatee . X
Tushesee Mico . X

Kealeegees.

Cheea Hajo . . X

Hitchetaws.

Talmasee Matta . X

Tuckabatchees.

Tustineke Hajo . X
Okolipa . X
Cowcta Matta . X
Coosa Mico . X
Tusatchee Mico X
Pio Hatkee . X
Toosatchee mico X
Neathlaco . . X
Tuchabatchee Howla X
Spoko Hajo . X

Kialeegees.

Chuckchack hincha X
Opoyo Matta . X
Lachtee Matta . X

Big Tallapsees.

Chowastia Hajo . X
Neathloco Opyo . X
Neathloco . . X
Chowolactley mico X
Tocoso Hajo . X
Hoochee Matta X
Howlacta . X
Tustinica Mico X
Opoy Traico . X

Big Talapscee.

Haulacta . . X
Etcatee Hajo . X
Chosolop Hajo . X
Coosa Hajo . X

Tuckatatchees.

Chohajo . . X

Coosis . X

Tuskeegee Tustinagee X
Talmasa Watalica X

Euphalees.

Tothes Hajo . X

Otapsees.

Opio Tustinagee X
Yaskee Matte Hajo X
Obayethtee Tustenagee X
Tustinagee Hajo X
Hillibee Tustinagee Hajo X
Effa Tuskeena . X
Emathlee Laco . 8
Tustanagee Mico 8
Yoha Tustinagee 8
Cunetatee Tustanagee 8

Ottasees.

Coosa Tustanagee . 8
Neamatle Matta X

Wecokees.

Tustineka Hajo . X

Tuchabatchees.

Neamatoochee . . X

Cusetas.

Talewa Othleopoya 8
Neah Weathla . 8
Talmasse Matta . 8
Emathlee Laco . X
Ottesee Matta . X
Muclasee Matta X
Eufallee Matta 8

Tuckabatchees.

Cunipee Howla . X

Cowetas.

Hospotak Tustinagee X

Natchees.

Spoko Hodjo . . X

Uchees.

Tustinagee Chatee X

Usuchees.

Spokoca Tustinagee X
Othley poey Tustinagee 4
Tuskeeneah . . 8

Now therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the same to be published; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, in all its parts.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this twenty fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty first

John Adams

By the President

Timothy Pickering,

Secretary of State

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In Senate, March the 2d 1797.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Treaty made on behalf of the United States, with the Creek Indians. Whereupon,

RESOLVED, two thirds of the Senate concurring therein, that they do consent to and advise the President of the United States to ratify the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Colerain in the State of Georgia on the 29th of June 1796, between the President of the United States of America on the part and behalf of the said States and the Kings, Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation of Indians on the part of the said nation: PROVIDED AND ON CONDITION, that nothing in the third and fourth Articles of the said Treaty expressed in the words following (here the Articles) shall be construed to affect any claim of the State of Georgia to the right of preemption in the land therein set apart for military or trading posts; or to give to the United States without the consent of the said State, any right to the soil or to the exclusive legislation over the same, or any other right than that of establishing, maintaining and exclusively governing m military and trading posts within the Indian territory, mentioned in the said Articles, as long as the frontier of Georgia may require these establishments.

Attest,